

FIG. 4

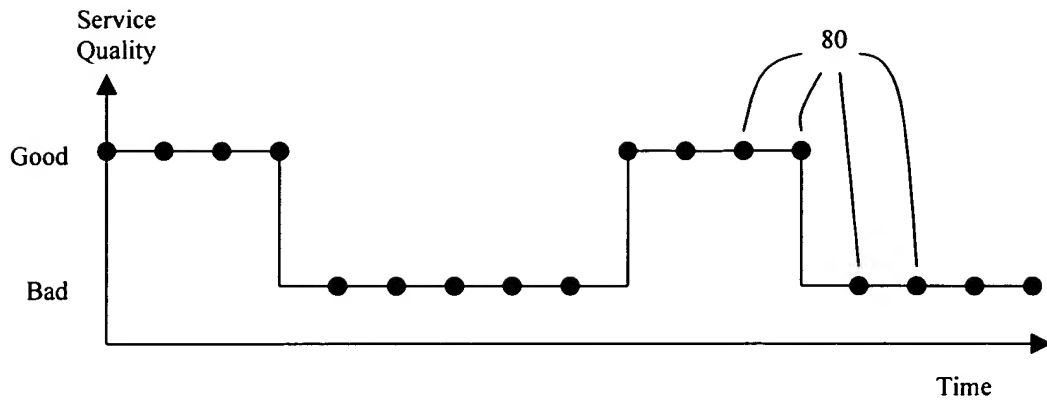


Fig. 5

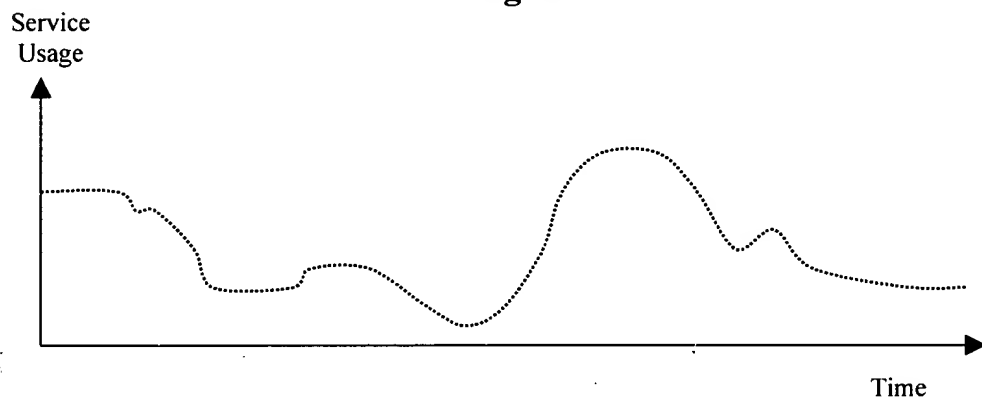


Fig. 6

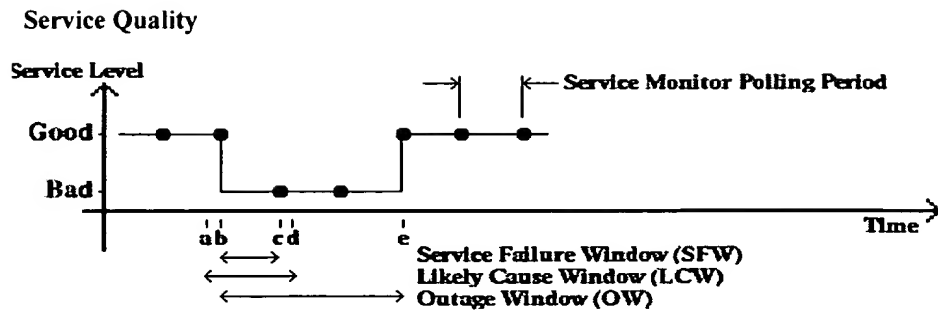


FIG. 7

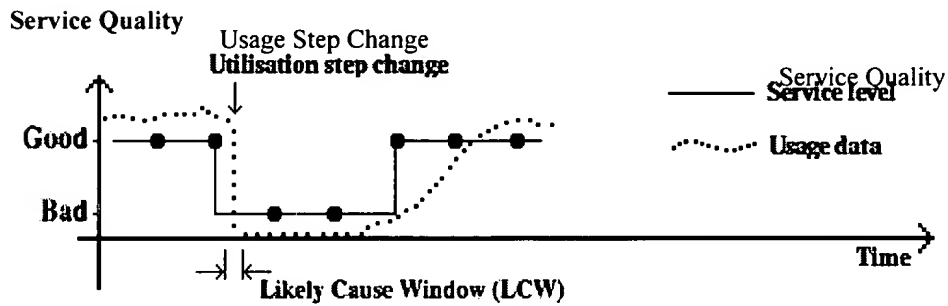


FIG. 8

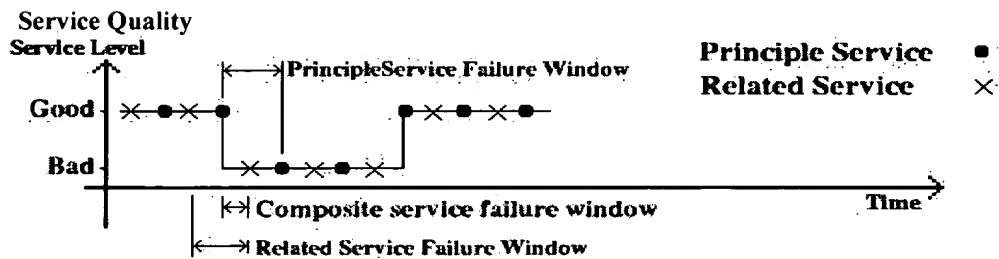
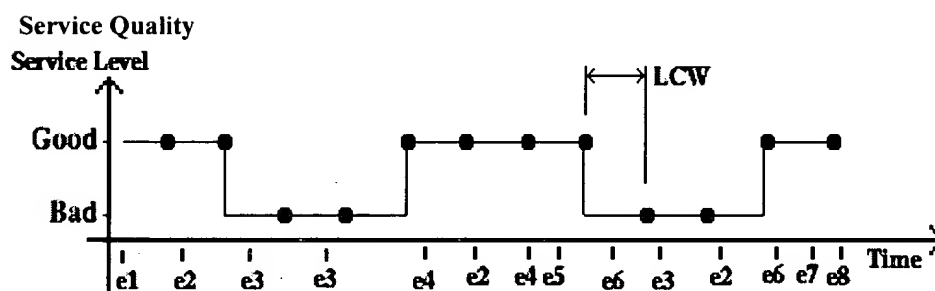


FIG. 9



Event	T(e)	FO(e)	PO(e)	U(e)	F(e)	P(e)
e3	2.11	1.00	4	1	8.44	0.5072
e6	4.00	0.50	2	1	4.00	0.2404
e2	1.24	0.25	2	4	2.48	0.1488
e5	2.61	0.50	1	1	1.31	0.0785
e4	1.38	0.25	1	1	0.34	0.0207
e7	0.07	0.50	1	1	0.03	0.0021
e1	0.06	0.50	1	1	0.03	0.0019
e8	0.02	0.50	1	1	0.01	0.0005
				Total:	16.64	1.0000

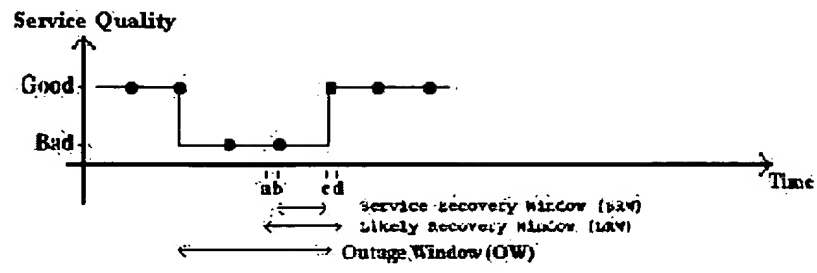
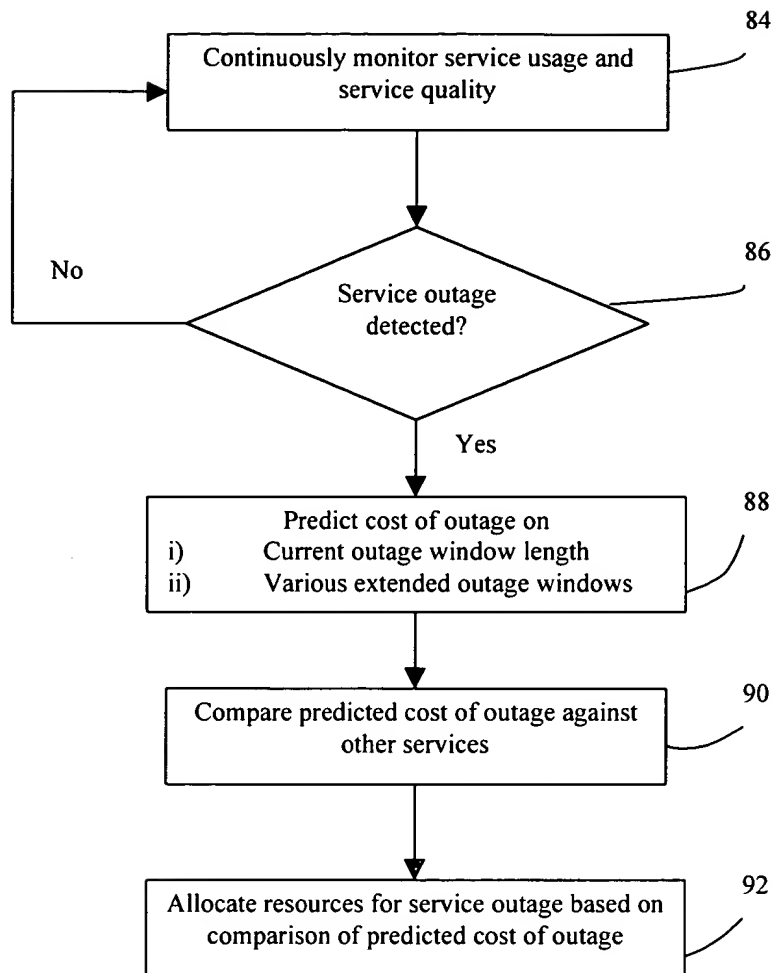


Fig 13



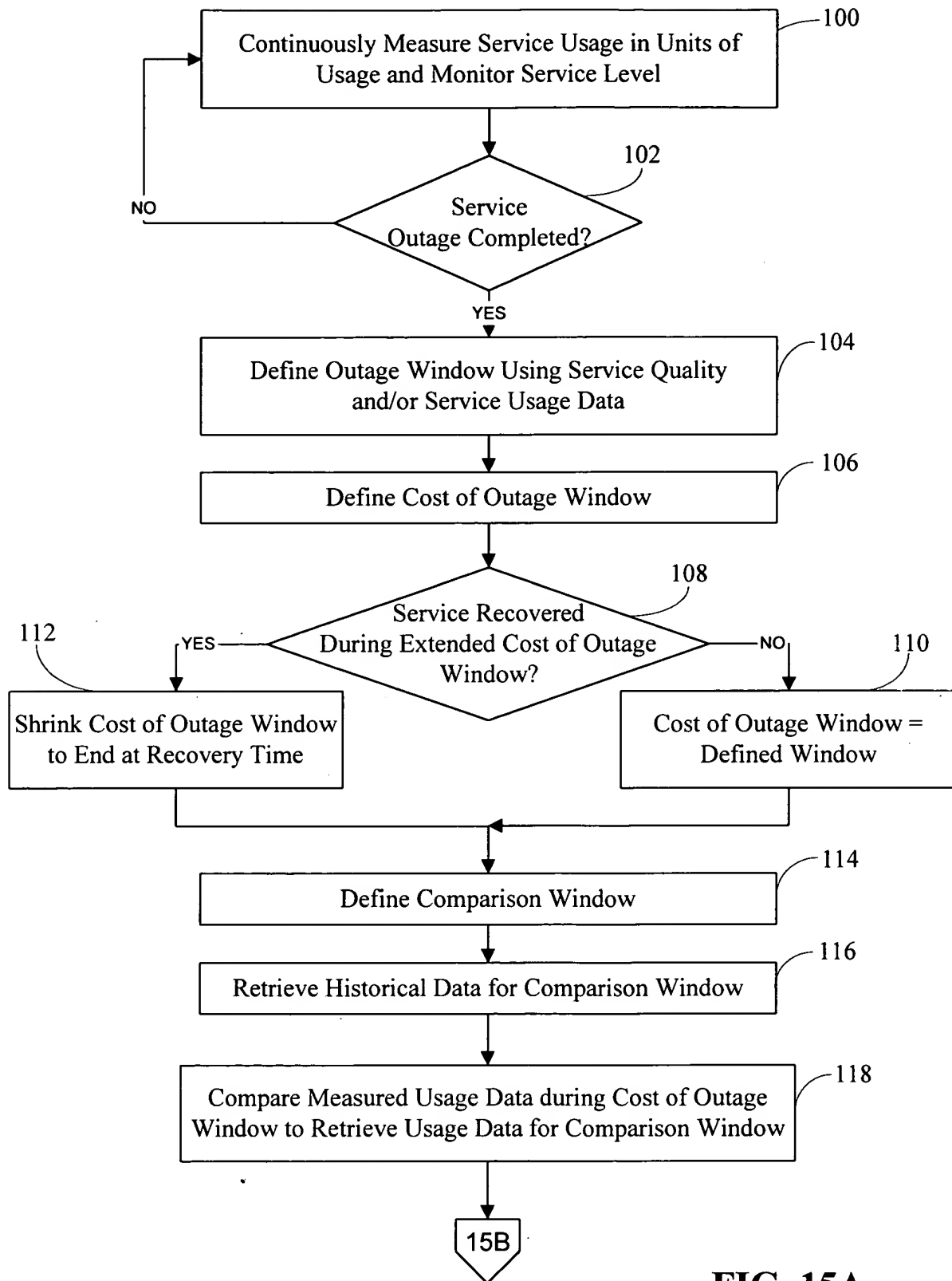


FIG. 15A

```
graph TD
    15B{{15B}} --> 120{Usage Data Substantially Equal?}
    120 -- NO --> 122[No Loss of Overall Service]
    120 -- YES --> 124[Measure Loss of Service]
    124 --> 126[Compare Service Usage beyond Cost of Outage Window to Normal Levels]
    126 --> 128[Detect Percentage Churn]
    128 --> 130[Convert to Cost Units]
```

FIG. 15B

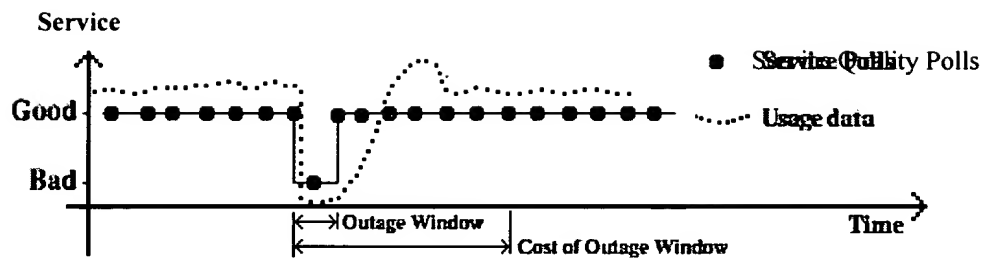


FIG. 16

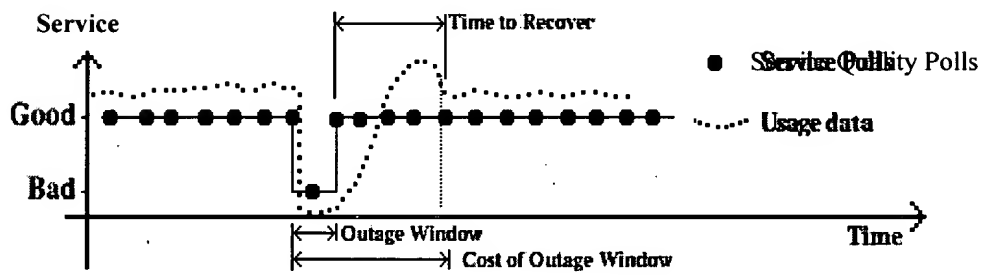


FIG. 18

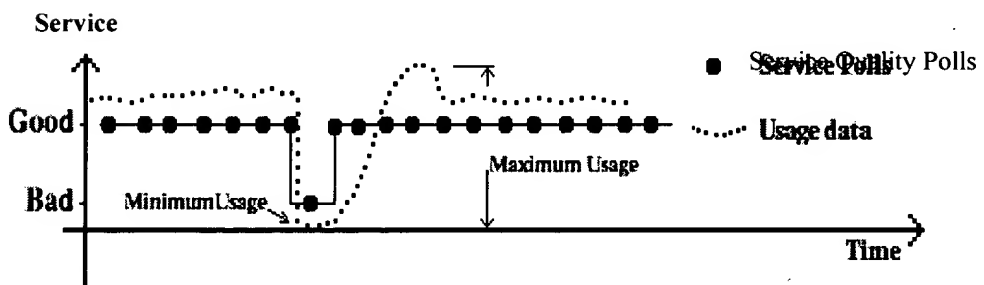


FIG. 19

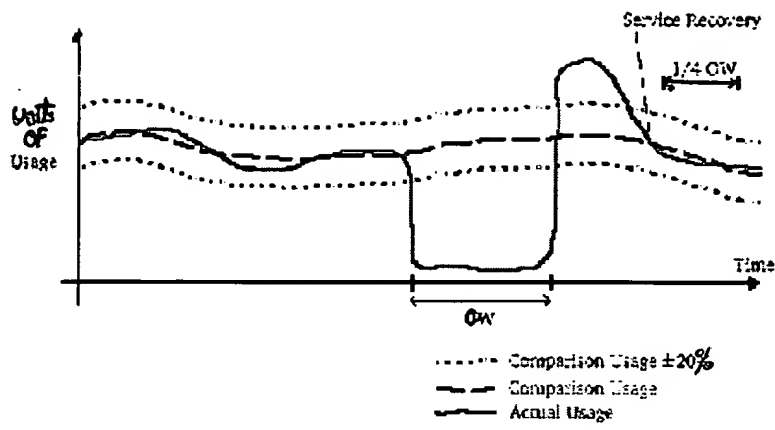


FIG. 17

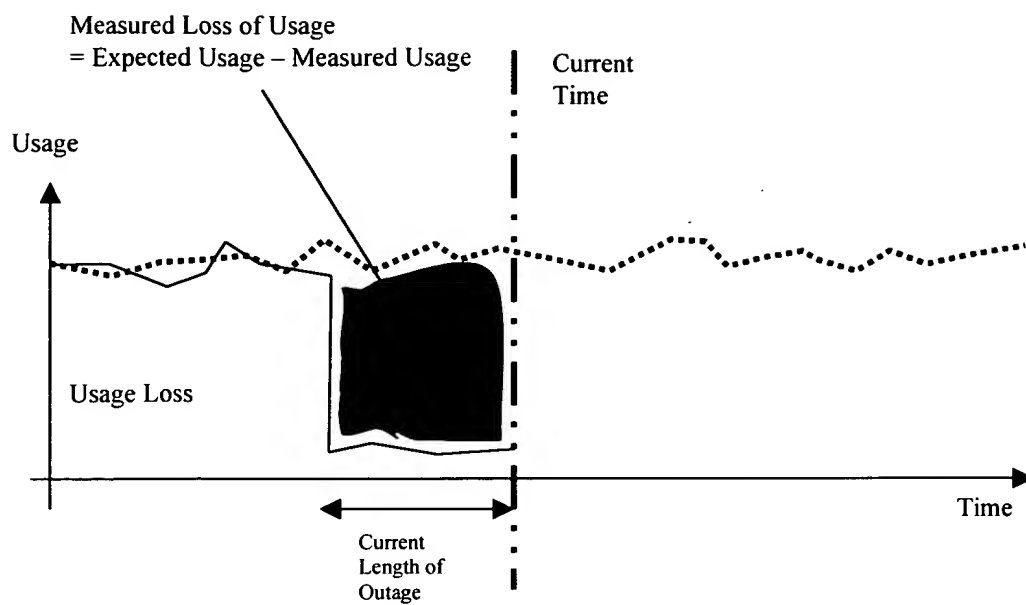


FIG. 23

1. *Staphylococcus aureus* (Staph. aureus) from
 2. the nasal cavity of the nose and from
 3. the skin of the face and neck. It is
 4. the most common cause of skin
 5. infections, such as boils, abscesses,
 6. and impetigo. It is also a common
 7. cause of food poisoning and
 8. of infections of the urinary tract.
 9. It is a Gram-positive, spherical
 10. bacterium, which is usually found
 11. in chains or clusters. It is highly
 12. resistant to many antibiotics.
 13. It is a facultative anaerobe, which
 14. means that it can grow in the
 15. presence or absence of oxygen.
 16. It is a highly virulent organism,
 17. which means that it is capable of
 18. causing severe disease in humans.
 19. It is a common cause of hospital-
 20. acquired infections, such as
 21. pneumonia, sepsis, and
 22. endocarditis. It is also a common
 23. cause of skin infections in
 24. the community. It is a highly
 25. resistant organism, which means
 26. that it is difficult to treat with
 27. antibiotics. It is a highly virulent
 28. organism, which means that it is
 29. capable of causing severe disease
 30. in humans. It is a common cause
 31. of hospital-acquired infections,
 32. such as pneumonia, sepsis, and
 33. endocarditis. It is also a common
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 35. community. It is a highly resistant
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 101. community. It is a highly resistant
 102. organism, which means that it is
 103. difficult to treat with antibiotics.
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 106. causing severe disease in humans.
 107. It is a common cause of hospital-
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 109. pneumonia, sepsis, and
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 134. community. It is a highly resistant
 135. organism, which means that it is
 136. difficult to treat with antibiotics.
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 138. which means that it is capable of
 139. causing severe disease in humans.
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 142. pneumonia, sepsis, and
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 145. community. It is a highly resistant
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 147. difficult to treat with antibiotics.
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 149. which means that it is capable of
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 154. endocarditis. It is also a common
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 156. community. It is a highly resistant
 157. organism, which means that it is
 158. difficult to treat with antibiotics.
 159. It is a highly virulent organism,
 160. which means that it is capable of
 161. causing severe disease in humans.
 162. It is a common cause of hospital-
 163. acquired infections, such as
 164. pneumonia, sepsis, and
 165. endocarditis. It is also a common
 166. cause of skin infections in the
 167. community. It is a highly resistant
 168. organism, which means that it is
 169. difficult to treat with antibiotics.
 170. It is a highly virulent organism,
 171. which means that it is capable of
 172. causing severe disease in humans.
 173. It is a common cause of hospital-
 174. acquired infections, such as
 175. pneumonia, sepsis, and
 176. endocarditis. It is also a common
 177. cause of skin infections in the
 178. community. It is a highly resistant
 179. organism, which means that it is
 180. difficult to treat with antibiotics.
 181. It is a highly virulent organism,
 182. which means that it is capable of
 183. causing severe disease in humans.
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 187. endocarditis. It is also a common
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 189. community. It is a highly resistant
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 199. cause of skin infections in the
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 229. acquired infections, such as
 230. pneumonia, sepsis, and
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 233. community. It is a highly resistant
 234. organism, which means that it is
 235. difficult to treat with antibiotics.
 236. It is a highly virulent organism,
 237. which means that it is capable of
 238. causing severe disease in humans.
 239. It is a common cause of hospital-
 240. acquired infections, such as
 241. pneumonia, sepsis, and
 242. endocarditis. It is also a common
 243. cause of skin infections in the
 244. community. It is a highly resistant
 245. organism, which means that it is
 246. difficult to treat with antibiotics.
 247. It is a highly virulent organism,
 248. which means that it is capable of
 249. causing severe disease in humans.
 250. It is a common cause of hospital-
 251. acquired infections, such as
 252. pneumonia, sepsis, and
 253. endocarditis. It is also a common
 254. cause of skin infections in the
 255. community. It is a highly resistant
 256. organism, which means that it is
 257. difficult to treat with antibiotics.
 258. It is a highly virulent organism,
 259. which means that it is capable of
 260. causing severe disease in humans.
 261. It is a common cause of hospital-



The graph illustrates the relationship between the length of an outage and the total usage loss percentage. The y-axis represents 'Total Usage Loss %' with markers at 0% and 100%. The x-axis represents 'Length of Outage' with markers A, B, C, D, and E. The loss remains at 0% from A to B, then increases linearly from B to C to reach 100%. It remains constant at 100% from C to D, then increases linearly from D to E to reach a higher constant level, and finally remains constant from E onwards.

FIG. 25

No Loss $\boxed{A} = \boxed{B}$

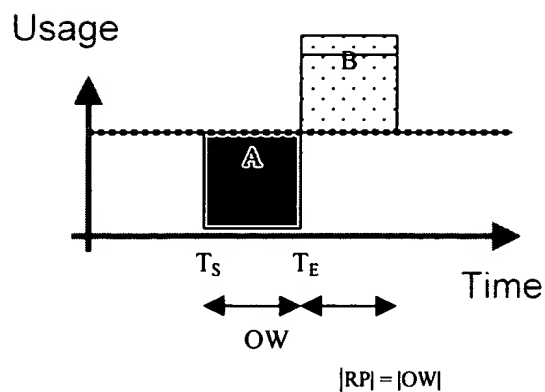


FIG. 26

- \boxed{A} Usage lost during outage
- \boxed{B} Usage gained / lost in recovery period

Loss $\boxed{A} > \boxed{B}$

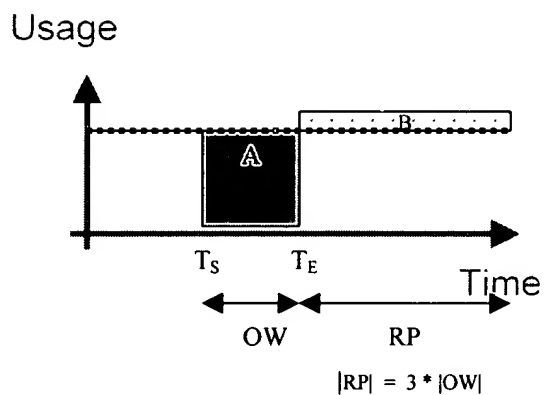


FIG. 27

- \boxed{A} Usage lost during outage
- \boxed{B} Usage gained / lost in recovery period

Loss A + B

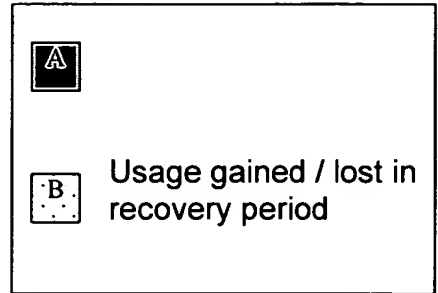
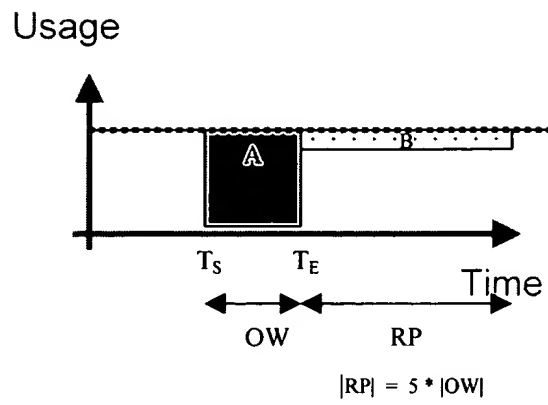


FIG. 28